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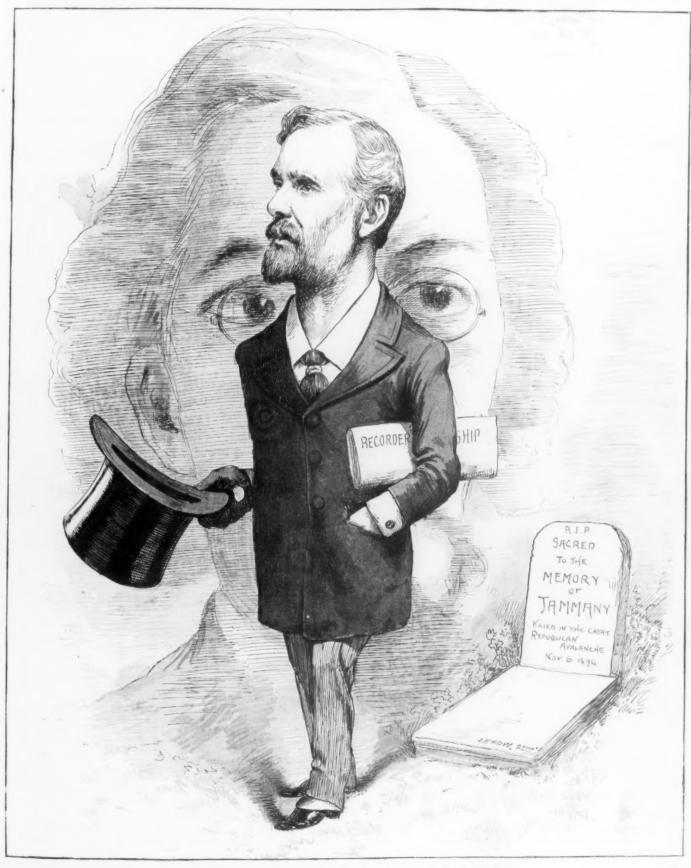
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ERRAL MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE O

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1894.

TEIMS:-86,50 PER YEAR, nelucing Fremium Volumes and 26 Round Novels, (See page 2.)



THE MAN OF THE DAY-RECORDER JOHN W. GOFF.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1894.

# ALL AMONG OURSELVES

Tammany overwhelmed! Goff-Parkhurst combina-

ORTON chosen Governor of New York over David B. Hill! Tariff agitation and hard times

The new Congress of the U. S. Republican once meven Wilson, father of the Dem. tariff, defeated. N York's Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican.

Morron's great plurality places him in the front rank of the men of the day. Who shall say it does not place him in the front rank for the Presidential nomination? His age? Oh! yes, that cry has been raised before. But Mr. Morton carries his seventy years more lightly than other men their lifties. The fact is he is hale, hearty and in full mental vigor. He is quite equal to a Presidential campaign and to one term in the White House. I naminate Levi P. Morton for President of the United 

No book written by a foreigner about this country No book written by a foreigner about this country has attracted more attention than Paul Bourget's "Outre Mer, or the New World as Seen Through French Eyes." ONCE A WEEK has not been over-partial heretofore to Paul Bourget, and for very good reasons. "Cosmopolis," being one of those unhealthy products of French genius which deal mostly with the immoral side of human life for the sake merely of literary sensation, and being, moteover, very unjust in its estimate of American character and customs, seemed to give little promise that its author in undertaking to describe his visit to this country during the Columbian Exposition would be fair or even truthful.

I am happy to be able to observe that Mr. Paul Bourget's "Outre Mer." published in weekly installments by the Herabl, is a very agreeable disappointment. It is both fair and just; and it is something more, for in its chapters the impartial American will find his country and countrymen described with a keenness that is quite and countrymen described with a keepness that is quite marvelous, considering the comparatively brief sojourn of its author in the United States. Barring a few exaggerations of no consequence here and there, every chapter of "Outre Mer" thus far has been surprisingly accurate in its description of America and the Americans. Mr. Paul Bourget was dined and wined a good deal during his stay, but evidently he kept his mental eyes wide open all the time, made copious notes and drew very correct conclusions in nearly all cases.

For the present 1 only wish to call attention to one particular installment of "Outre Mer." published in the Herald of October 28, in which Mr. Bourget discusses the American workingman. This he does, not as fault-finder or advocate, but as a scholar and investigator of extraordinary intellectual resources studying a subject which he is deeply interested. He traces the growth

nd development of organized labor in this country from the primitive trades union like the typographical Asso-ciation of New York, 1803, the House Carpenters, in the same city, 1806, and the Carpenters of Boston, 1812, down to our own day when the tendency among certain labor leaders is toward arraying labor against capital in a

contest of alleged antagonistic interests.

\* \* \*
The journalist or public speaker or magazine thinker. who would attempt to point out the cause of this growth as Bourget does, would find himself on dangerous ground. The point of view taken by the distinguished Frenchman ecisely the point of view which a fearless foreigner is precisely the point of view which a reariess foreigner alone, knowing whereof he speaks, is competent to take and maintain for the benefit of us who are deeply interested. It is one of the things that we could not perhaps do as well for ourselves. Bourget shows from history that the distinctly American plan of trades union was based primarily on mutual brotherhood and benevolence, while wedgen organized labor is accreessive for a share while modern organized labor is aggressive for a share of the employer's wealth. The old American tunions looked after mutual improvement within The old American trades of dependence upon the good-will of employers; the in-ternational socialism of our day demands as a right a share of the profit resulting to the employer from com-modities produced by the labor of the employee. This result Bourget credits to the heavy German immigra-tion since 1848, and particularly since the Civil War.

It is not necessary that ONCE A WEEK or any other American journal should adopt this view of the case.
The full benefit of Bourget's paper will be obtained by
the thoughtful citizen who will take the trouble to read with a mind open to conviction this important ethnolog-ical study of the American industrial situation. As I have said, this subject could be viewed in this light for have said, this subject could be viewed in this light for the benefit of the American public only by some such thinker as Bourget; and it may be added that the Herald among American newspapers is the one newspaper pe-culiarly capable, owing to its cosmopolitan reach and influence, of making itself the channel of communica-

The beginning of this alleged invasion of the Amer-can industrial world by Germanic ideas, according to Bourget, was the formation of a Communist Club in ? York in 1857. William Weitling was banished from Magdeburg for his communistic propaganda. He landed in New York, and was aided by Henry Koch, a fellow-countryman, in the forming of a revolutionary society under the harmless name of "Arbeitersbund," or workingmen's society. These two were soon joined by one Weidmayer. The three had witnessed and suffered Weidmayer. The three had witnessed and suffered under what they deemed abuses and injustice in Fatherland; and they settled in New York fully convinced strange to say, that the workingmen here, who already had trades unions of their own, must needs be ome revolutionists. And, strangest of all, this trio of malcontents from Germany soon had many adherents and admirers. All three of them were men of no little force and power of control over their fellows. Their reharacters were already formed. They had firm convictions Weitling was forty, Koch thirty-two, and Weidmayer, though younger, had spent his youth in conspiring in his native land. None of their ideas were American, and none of the manifestations, celebrations, feast days, were American. And yet at the first celebration of the Communist Club in June, 1858, several and men and women in New York took part in it.

\* \* \*
This was the beginning of internationalism, a drama which, says Bourget, is being played to-day from Boston to San Francisco. The essence of the movement of 1857 was a rejection of religion as an element in the toiler's content. "The Church," said the Internationalist of that day, "finally seeks to make complete idiots of the masses and to make them forego the paradise on earth by promising a fictitious heaven." With the rejection of Christianity the humility of the Christian heart departed; and also that submission to the laws of human society that enables men of strong and patient purpose to better their conditions; even though the same submission is blamed by many for their failure to get ahead. The latter idea was given prominence in 1858. It was an easy step from this to the revolutionary grounds that property is largely robbery, that the employer must divide up, that the toiler is a slave, that the present structure of society needs remodeling if not demolition.

Is this the United States we are reading about, or is it a chapter from the revolutionary history of Europe? Perhaps we have been waiting too long for a man to tell us these things. Or, perhaps, there is nothing in this theory, now that it is to d. Let the reader decide for himself whether there is anything for serious thought in the fact that ex-Master Workman Powderly of the Knights is not so radical in his views as Gompers of the Federation; and that Sovereign of Iowa, present head of the Knights, is much more radical than his predeces of the Knights, is much more radical than his predeces-sor of Scranton. Have these changes come by chance? Or has the seed of International philosophy borne fruit? The fruit is here, at any rate. Not a doubt of it! Bourget is right. I do not say whether or not this was caused by German immigration to the United States. I am inclined to think the ideas of Karl Marx would ner or later take root to a certain extent in any ca

They are alluring and full of promise. They may not be detrimental at all to the welfare of this country; but there is the danger that we may adopt them or try to adopt them before the time is ripe. And perhaps the will never be ripe for universal profit-sharing for the sway of Karl Marx.

Bourger thinks the coming conflict in this country will be between nationalities; between the international idea and the American idea; between foreign influences bodily imported and the forces that are working for the assimilation of all the heterogeneous elements of our population into a homogeneous whole of American nationality; between the American Christian idea that a workman should have a friendly regard for his employer as such and the international idea that the employer is the watchful would-be tyrant who must be watched in turn and resisted, too.

FOR my part, I find this conflict is already in full blast. Whether it will ever become a civil war is a question that is looked at with two very different tempers by the foreigner, even Bourget, and by the American who is not all nerves. The latter is not disturbed. The ship Columbia has weathered fiercer gales than these in-tellectual draughts from Karl Marx's Cave of Winds. We did have a Civil War once—a bad one—and here we we aid have a CIVII war once—a bad one—and here we are yet, not disfigured, but stronger and more confident than ever. On the other hand, the foreigner, even Bourget, looking at us now, wonders: How is the Republic ever to stand that strain when it comes?

But, though not accepting any alarmist theories from this very interesting paper by Paul Bourget, I am free to say that it contains arguments, speculations and truths that every thoughtful American ought to know about. We ought to know at least that such things have been said of us and prophesied for us by the eminent, fair minded and altogether friendly author of "Outre Mer."

Once a Week has frequently discussed the question of nationalities in this country. This journal's contention is, that the United States has a peculiar and neverbefore-heard-of uphill fight for nationhood, properly so called. Under date of December 31, 1892, ONCE A WEEK published a formal leading article in which the seriousness of the situation was pointed out in the light of historical precedent. Mr. Bourget has applied substantially the same conclusions to the industrial problem in this country.

But the danger is not so great as it may appear. immigrant, not excepting the German immigrant, does become Americanized, by a large majority. Investiga-tion will show that there are native Americans, Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians side by side in all the great labor organizations, all animated by a similar purpose—to get as much as possible of the profits of capital and labor combined. It is not to be doubted that American trades unionists are, many of them, acquainted, perhaps inoculated, with the teachings of the idealists, theorists, dreamers and practical social reformers of our day, and of fifty years ago; but experience has shown that this is not a disquieting circumstance. There is nothing that so fully dispels a dream or a vagary as its application to practical tests. I should say, therefore, that much of the American internationalism that disturbs Mr. Bourget is from time to time precipitated to the bottom of the industrial mixture here instead of being held in solution.

The recent awakening of the American people to a THE recent awakening of the American people to a sense of duty with reference to honest administration and the application of business principles to the science and art of government includes a large foreign-born element who would scarcely be recognized as other than native-born. And this general interest in public affairs, in which all have an interest, is a sure forerunner of, if proceedings substitute for that head a manner of the control of the con in which all have an interest, is a sure forerunner of, if not a first-class substitute for, that broader patriotism based upon the sentiment that one must love one's own native country. This latter will come later on. The American nationhood may be less homogeneous than that of England or France or Germany, until time and events give to it shape and directness of purpose. But there will be among all nationalities an ever increa attachment to the country in which their lot is cast.

INDEED, if we apply this line of speculation and forecast to the labor organizations, it would seem that the fraternal feeling, the sense of common interest, and the fact of mutual dependence would bring about a fairly uniform Americanism in the ranks of organized labor sooner than among any other class of the population. If there is any substance to this seeming, then Mr. Bourget must look elsewhere for his premonition of civil war. On the whole, while the distinguished Frenchman has n us a deeply philosophical and highly interesting y of labor organizations, I think he has allowed

himself to become unduly alarmed at mere possibilities.

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RECENTLY an English official of the Indian Civil Serv-RECENTLY an English official of the Indian Civil Service, while out driving with the pretty wife of a brother official, was rash enough to ask his fair companion for a kiss. The lady was virtuously indignant, and straightway informed her husband of the occurrence. The latter demanded satisfaction, and was tendered a humble

apology (some men would have preferred to knock down apology (some men would have preferred to knock down the offender, but that's another story). This irate husband was moved to lay the matter before the authorities, who naturally were greatly shocked at the naughtiness of the bold bad Major, and instantly ordered him to resign under threat of dismissal. The delinquent protested against the severity of his punishment, and appealed to the Viceroy, and finally to the Secretary of State, but both these "good men and true" were equally shocked at his bad behavior and decided against him. To have restored him might have been to endanger the morals of the whole Civil Service. But in England the Major has the whole Civil Service. But in England the Major has found a champion in Mr. Labouchere—a married man himself—who in the columns of Truth boldly indorses the suggestion contained in a letter to a London newspaper signed "American Citizen." Our shrewd country. tryman thinks a fund ought to be opened for the benefit of the Major, and appeals to every man who has ever been tempted to commit the same offense to contribute a trifle toward it. Mr. Labouchere thinks such a fund would attain handsome proportions and "form a unique and permanent memorial of the extent to which human nature prevails in man.'

Few people realize the enormous consumption of wine. Continental Europe alone produces more than two and a half billion gallons a year.

EGYPTIAN cigarettes were made a feature at the World's Fair, and since then that country has exported one hundred and forty million of them.

THE Masonic Grand Lodges of the United States and British America number over seven hundred thou \* \*

The Queen of Korea is forty-four years old, slender d erect. She wears a diamond-studded American watch, smokes American cigarettes and pays her woman physician fifteen thousand dollars a year

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND Siberian convicts are at work on the projected railway which is to connect St.
Petersburg with Vladivostock on the Sea of Japan. Sixtyseven hundred miles of railway is to be laid, and it is expected that the colossal work will be completed in 1901. It is estimated that the expense will exceed three hundred million dollars, which will be defrayed by the inexhaustible imperial treasury. When the road is finished it will be feasible to visit Europe without the necessity of a sea trip, unless the crossing of Behring Strait can be dignified by such a term.

THE Savannah Theatre, built in 1818, is the oldest in the country. The first play presented there was Cherry comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter."

Four of the last ten Czars have been ass Ivan IV., Peter III., Paul and Alexander II. The thirty-six years' reign of Peter I. was the longest in the Russian dynasty. The shortest was that of Peter III., who was assassinated within seven months after mount-

There are three women on the Sanitary Corps of the w York Board of Health—Drs. Frances G. Deane, Alice Mitchell and Helen Knight.

It is said that Empress Elizabeth of Austria diets rigorously to retain her beautiful figure. Despite her fifty-six years her waist measurement is only twenty

The lowest temperature ever registered was 157° below zero, at Werckojansk, Eastern Siberia, in February,

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND head of cattle have been shipped from the United States to England this year. \* \*

MARY SOPHIA FREDERICA DAGMAR, widow of the late Czar Alexander III., is forty-seven years old, slender and petite. She married when nineteen.

\*
The moderate price of telephone service in Sweden draws attention to the exorbitant charges made in this country. For telephoning in Stockholm, and to all places within a radius of fifty miles, only ten dollars a ear is charged. Our telephone service could be con-acted profitably at half the current rates, and there would be twice as many telephones in consequence

In China, where family ties are closer than anywhe else, nepotism reigns supreme. How Qua, a fifty-fold millionaire and reputed to be the richest man in China, has four hundred relatives dependent on him.

LEGITIMATE taxes in China are remarkably low never aggregating more than one hundred and fifty million dollars a year. This is little more than the United States pays its war pensioners alone. It is a curious fact in the tea trade of the United

States that certain cities prefer certain different kinds of tea. Aristocratic Philadelphia driaks Foo Chow; the cultivated Bostonians take Formosa Oolong; New Yorkers cling to Congou, and the Western cities generally prefer the Japanese leaf.

Maurice Jokai, the great Hungarian whose last novel, "Freedom Under the Snow," will appear in ONCE A WEEK Library next year, is a poet and humorist as well as a novelist.

THE young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has her own ideas regarding the balance of power in Europe. Her English governess recently set her the task of drawing a map of Europe. The result was somewhat unex pected. All of Great Britain appeared as a mere dot on the map, while Holland was so spread out over land and sea as to leave little room for the other continental

It would be hard to predict a time when the resources of old Mother Earth will prove insufficient for the main-tenance of her children. The State of Texas alone, if thoroughly cultivated, would yield enough to support the entire population of the United States in comfort.

Few people have an adequate idea of Russia's vast xtent of territory. Siberia alone is twice as large as the United States.

A CORRESPONDENT from Harrodsburg, Ky., Mr. J. H. Grimes, Jr., sends Once a Week a letter in which he takes exception to Paul Bourget's statement that "there is not in all the United States an entirely nude statue."

Mr. Grimes overlooked the important fact that ONCE A Week did not indorse Bourget's assertion; it only copied it among a lot of the most piquant statements by the distinguished Frenchman. However, Once a Week cheerfully makes room for Mr. Grimes's statement that there exists in the vestibule of the Court House of Lex-ington, Ky., perfectly nude statues of an infant and child by Joel T. Hart, Kentucky's greatest sculptor.

QUEEN VICTORIA and the Empress of Germany are both clever linguists.

They are crying out again that the Tammany Tiger is slain, that the Hall is destroyed, and that the Boss system has been swept out of existence. What non-sense! The Tiger has been slain a good many times, and yet came back somehow always in renewed health and vigor. So it will be again, unless its enemies have and vigor. So it will be again, unless its chemies have some better scheme than has yet been disclosed to keep the animal dead and buried. Fact is, the only sure plan is the one that seems most impracticable. If business men would always give the requisite share of their time to political duties Tammany could always be kept under. But business men won't, and the professional politicians know this well. The Tiger will lie discreetly dormant for awhile, and then it will come back and show its teeth with perhaps more ferocity than ever. show its teeth with I No use blinking facts.

Though the beautiful Czarina Alix joined the Greek Church, she refused to pronounce her past faith accursed. Russian ecclesiastical law required the formula, but the Danish princess was steadfast and the holy synod yielded to her will.

Torrefeed pulp is a new cattle food invented by Aime Girard of Paris. The potatoes having been ground, the pulp is exposed to pressure for the exclusion of all the water that can be removed by mechanical means. It is then sliced and furnace-heated till entirely dry. This gives it a pleasant taste without converting the starch into dextrin, and like oats, torrefied pulp is also intended to be made the basis of dishes for the table.

The Japanese railway managers prefer American otives to any others manufactured

The exact spot where the Russian monitor, Rusalka foundered last year in the Gulf of Finland has recently been discovered by means of Captain McEvoy's sub-marine detector. This remarkable apparatus consists of an electrical arrangement in a small mahogany box aboard the searching vessel, and a sinker trailed along the bottom. An electrical arrangement in the sinker is connected with that in the box by a light electrical cable When the sinker approaches a mass of metal, sounds become audible in a telephone on board. This detector is not only valuable as a means of discovering sunken iron ships, lost anchors and telegraph cables, but also as an important adjunct to the equipment of a man-of-war. The approach of an enemy's iron-clad to a tor-nedo could be readily detected and the latter fired at once by means of the cable connection

The great Yale-Princeton football game will be played at Manhattan Field on December 1.

LIEUTENANT R. B. WALLACE, Second Cavalry, r cently tested aluminum horseshoes in Arizona.

severe mountain scouting in Arizona, the front shoes stood three hundred and six miles and the hind shoe

III.K which has stood in sick chambers should never be drunk. Its power of absorption can readily be ascer-tained by placing a can of the liquid near an open vessel containing tobacco, turpentine, paraffin, asafortida, camphor or almost any other strong-smelling substance

Not long since the raising of sunken vessels was in many instances very difficult and expensive, but the airbag invention has simplified the proceeding greatly. In the new method empty air-bags are attached to the vessel and pumped full of air. Naturally, the bags and the vessel rise to the surface together. Six bags, twenty-four feet long and four and a half feet in diameter, were found sufficient to raise a vessel ninety-five feet long and registering ninety tons. ong and registering ninety tons.

THE private stables of the young Czar contain fifty nicles and two hundred of the finest horses in Europe.

In relating how the last of the great buffalo herds were exterminated in 1883, the Scientific American states how one herd of 75,000 head in the Northwest were made easy victims because the Northern Pacific track barred their escape to the Southern range. It has been alleged time and again that the buffalo would not cross a railroad track unless forced to do so, and it has been almost as frequently asserted that the statement is without foundation. What are the facts in the case? Perhaps some of my numerous Western readers can settle the disputed point. The columns of ONCE A WEEK are open to them for the purpose.

NICHOLAS II. speaks English, French and German \* \*

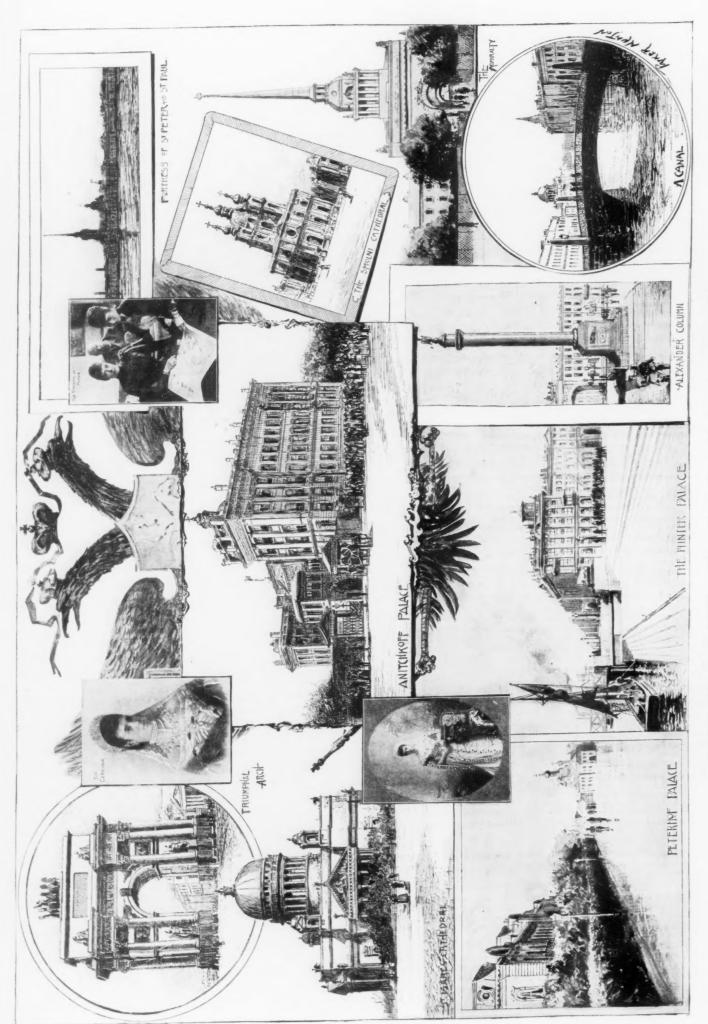
Victory continues to crown the efforts of the Japanese warriors in China. They are advancing steadily on Pekin, capturing and garrisoning the important points that lie in their way. The Chinese seem helpless to impede their progress, and utterly demoralized. To cap the disasters of the Flowery Kingdom a rice famine, a more fell destroyer than an invading army, is threatened. The Chinese realize that the end must be at Pekin and are massing what traces they can there. General and are massing what troops they can there. General Nieh has dispatched thirteen battalions of Hunanese from Chin-Kiang, and they are now making the five hundred-mile march to the capital with the hope of reaching there in time to be of service.

CHINA is divided into eighteen provinces under as many local rulers. There are numerous dialects and few of the common people of one province understand those

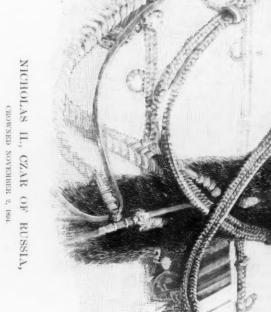
Look here, why cannot the United States Govern-ment do something like this for the benefit of American itizens seeking to improve their condition? Three hundred Norwegian immigrants from Minnesota are about to settle in Bellacoola, several hundred miles north of Victoria, B. C., each family to veceive one hundred and sixty acres of land rent free, which will become their property in fee simple after five years. The point is that the Government of British Columbia made special arrangements with the immigrants through their chosen arrangements with the immigrants through their chosen representatives. Why is it not feasible for our Government to make special arrangements in this way, and even to pay agents to hunt up colonies of the same kind throughout the country, and among our own citizens. Supposing that willing settlers of this kind were without means to start life in their new homes, a standing appropriation provided by Congress from time to time could be used in assisting them. And if they went in colonies, their need of money would be very light, for the interchange of labor would make it easy for them to become self-supporting in a very short time. self-supporting in a very short time

The contract for supplying Japan's army with tents has been awarded to Baltimore manufacturers. The Japs have succeeded so well on American canned meat that they want to sleep under American canvas a

The French Panama Canal Company and the projected work on the Isthmus look very suspicious. The people of France refused to buy the shares offered to them. The seven million dollars alleged capital of the Company is subscribed or promised by Eiffel and Hertz and certain persons who assisted in wrecking the old Panama Company; and it is said they have subscribed this sum in consideration of being let off easily by the liquidator of the defunct organization. Furthermore, they have put eight hundred men to work on the Culebra division, the most doubtful and difficult part of the undertaking. Reputable financiers do not believe they intend to build the Canal at all. It is believed to be a farce, with a strong admixture of bluff. The present would appear to be a good time for this country to go to work vigorously in favor of the Nicatagua Canal scheme—and then begin work at once. THE French Panama Canal Company and the pro-



WHERE THE CZAR LIVES .- THE ROYAL PALACES OF ST. PETERSBURG.





PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE-DARMSTADT, THE FUTURE CZARINA.

#### INDIAN SUMMER.

A.t. had, () Indian Summer! Thou phost of August's glow; Forgettal, dreamy hommer Of times of long ago

Alias, tho sky that smileth sho softly on the plain, No Summer flower begulieth To case thy wistful pain.

Too late thy light appeareth, Thy light of softened glee— The child of Summer feareth, And will not come to three

No bird's sweet note replieth, The feathered host are zone. Thy voice unanswered signeth. Its echoes die forforn.

With tender tones then wooest The brown and leafless tree; But all in vain thou mest, No bud will spring for thee.

Farewell, O Indian Summer, Withdraw thy dreamy haze The pulse of earth grows num And ceaseth with thy days.

#### WHEN A MAN COMES TO FORTY YEAR.

WHEN A MAN COMES TO FORTY YEAR.

HEN the War of the Rebellion began my father had just passed his fortieth year. He entered the army, and before going to the front passed much of his time on horseback while the troops were being organized. I was a very little chap, but I remember thinking that it was most hazardous for so elderly a man to be galloping about on a great big horse. The largeness of the horse, together with my father's advanced age, seemed to my youthful mind to make a combination much more dangerous than the perils of battle. I recalled this youthful feeling very forcibly the other day when I was made to realize that young men and young women looked upon me in very much the same way that I had regarded my father some thirty years ago. I was talking with a lady about her daughter, a most charming girl of nineteen. The mother spoke regretfully of the fact that the daughter had little of the frivolity, which usually passes in young girls for gayety, and for that reason was not attractive to young men. I remarked that the young lady was too charming, too intellectual, too original and altogether too good to be properly appreciated by an immature stripling. "Indeed, madam," I continued, "your daughter can only be appreciated by a real man, a full-grown man," and then I quoted from Thackeray—

"Forty times over let Mehaelmas pass, tirizzling hair the brain doth clear—

Theory on know the year an anse.

Theory on know the worth of a know, there year any the property of the second of the power to please. For this reason, the historian says, Cleopatra found Mark Antony's subjugged to the year and the power to please. For this reason, the historian says, Cleopatra found Mark Antony's subjugged to the year and the power to posite of difficult. Granting this theory to be true, we cannot therefore conclude that a man, ever for the law which considerable in ward antusement.

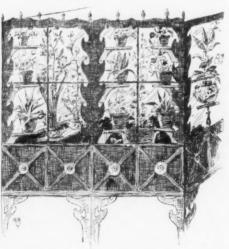
A few days later I was walking along a country law was and the privileges of invalcitism. But when I thanked her with men of the true that of her ganglere just allunded to. When my hat blew off she ran after it a site would have chased that of her ganglere just allunded to. When my hat blew off she ran after it as site would have chased that of her ganglere just allunded to. When my hat blew off she ran after it as site would have chased that of her ganglere just allunded to the privileges of invalcitism. But when I thanked her with my most gallant aris her emarked that manners of the old school were very pretty in this brusk, busy and batting world. So she too, thought me an old fellow and would have recarded the law-enaking of any of my to be in the property of the proved that men of forty were looked upon as well past their youth and far along into middle life, if not actually beyond the boundary and already old. But have not been permitted to rest with those two instances and to say that my one permitted to rest with those two instances and the provided that the property of the provided that the property week. And the other day I read some goostip in my favorte mespage and my intuitiate contemporaries were spoken of as elderly men. To be sure, the reporter whoever from the middle life, if not actually beyond the boundary and already old. But have not been permitted to rest with those two instances of the policy of the property week. And the other day I read some goostip in my favorte mespage and my intuitiate

is rare at an earlier age than this that a man's tastes and appreciations are so nicely adjusted that he can see the things of the word in their right relation to one another. Before the word in their right relation to one another. Before the word in their right relation to more another. Before the word in their right relation to more contents. Now, if he have some little capacity for wisdom, he looks upon what we are in the habit of calling success at its true value and knows that the true course of happiness is found in being neither very rich nor very poor, in being neither a great functionary nor a servile menial. The middle course, he sees, is the best course, and if he will think of it he will find that the middle life, with its sure pleasures and quiet enjoyments, is the best life after all. But middle life in a few years changes into old age, and therefore, now that the shock of realizing that a man of forty will soon be an old man, I am free to admit that the mother I alloade to a little while ago was wiser than I in her determination that her girl should not marry an old man.

Ask men of forty if they feel differently from when they were thirty, and they will, to a man, if they be in good health, say that they do not. They say this thoughtlessly, however. As a matter of fact, they feel very differently. They lack elasticity of spirit; their muscles are less pliable. And so the jokes of ten years before seen horse play, the ambitions mere moonshine. The athletic exercises of the former period are too rough, and the spiriter must now content himself with the more sedate walk. The grizzled hair and the clear brain of the man of forty are pretty sure guarantees that he was a good learned that good times are never found when sought for and that when they do come they are always incidented and unintentional. It is not my purpose to sing the praises of middle life, for I know full well that whatever I might say would not convince a single person in the world to that degree that he would not be might year. I

frames can be easily adjusted in the fall, and taken down again in the spring. The original cost of the whole arrangement will be a mere trifle, and will be a permanent improvement upon the house. In this large conservatory a bewildering supply of plants and flowers can be raised with the greatest ease.

Heat and moisture are the chief requirements for the growth of the plants. If their growth is rapid, they will plainly show by the condition of their leaves whether they are receiving both in right proportions. Too much of either heat or moisture may do injury to the plants rather than good, weakening them instead of strengthening them. Over-watering is a very common harm done to house-plants in the winter by overzealous plant-lovers. If watered too much the plants



suffer from wet feet, and their leaves get rusty. Generally it is better to give a good watering every other day instead of once each day. Light must also be supplied properly. Only a few plants can stand the full glare of the winter sun through a glass frame, and some means of shading most of them should be provided. Curtains at the window, or Venetian blinds, will do this perfectly, and they may be drawn down in the middle of every sunny day without in jury to the flowers. Ferns and evergreen plants will do better if they do not get the sun at all. They like light, but not sun. They delight in rich, moldy soil and a warm, moist air, not a dry, hot air.

Among the choice winter flowers are the Roman hyacinths, which, with good treatment now, can be made to bloom by the middle of December, supplying rich and showy flowers for Christmas. These should not be confounded with the Dutch varieties, which are larger and more generally cultivated, but which require more care and a longer season to bring into bloom. The Roman varieties are more floriferous than the Dutch, as each good bulb will produce from three to five spikes. If potted early in the fall, and then brought out by the first of November, and forced with heat, moisture and light, they will produce in five weeks. Good garden soil should be given to them, and the bulbs should be placed just below the surface and be firmly pressed down. They do not cost half as much as the Dutch varieties, and they produce far more flowers.

Calla lilies for winter blooming should be taken upgarly in Sentember, and the roots or bulbs should be

the bulls should be placed just below the surface and be firmly pressed down. They do not cost half as much as the Dutch varieties, and they produce far more flowers.

Calla lilies for winter blooming should be taken upearly in September, and the roots or bulbs should be shaken free from all dirt, and then be potted into as small pots as possible. Too much room for the roots to spread out in is bad for them, as they are apt to turn all to roots. Leave them out of doors, then, until cool weather. Bring them in before touched with frost, and then apply heat and moisture to force their growth. They should blossom more or less nearly all winter, new buds constantly shooting up to expand their beauty when the old ones are dead.

The plants in the garden that are to be wintered need some protection as soon as frost comes. The tender oses of great value, in particular, require this attention. The tops of the tender bushes should be trimmed about the last of November, leaving a strong compact growth of about a foot above the ground. Stakes should be driven into the ground in a circle around the bush, about eight stakes to each rose-bush, and then fill the space in between the sticks with leaves, or litter of any kind. Tie the sticks together, so that the leaves cannot blow away. They should be uncovered again about the first of April.

Chrysanthemums should be cut off close to the ground late in the autumn after blooming, but do not disturb the roots or the suckers that have started from the crown. Set the pots away in a cool, dry cellar and leave them there until nearly the first of March. Then take them up and give them light, water and heat. They oung plants will grow rapidly, and by the autumn they will be ready to produce beautiful flowers, far better than the old stalks. George Ethelebert Walsh.

Jinks-"Don't you think 'the smart set' a meaning-

less term?"
Filkins—"No; for, judging from the comic papers, each and every one of them must be perpetually smarting under the rude things said to and about him.

She's like a Paganini fine.
Fresh from its maker's hand, I know,
Responsive to each touch of mine,
For I, thrice happy, am her beau! Re

#### PLAYING CARDS.

You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending fifteen cents in postage to P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill

#### THIS IS THE SEASON.

This is the season of the year
When ice begins to reappear.
At early morn 'ts formed, and found
Outside the door upon the ground
Ia hefty hunks, for which we prayed
When it was ninety in the shade;
But whose dimensions then were such
They melted at our very touch!

This is the season, don't you know,
When chappies must a hunting go.
Their coats have pockets by the score
With flaps like awnings oe'r a door;
Their belts are freighted down with rounds
Of ammunition—twenty pounds:
An armory from top to toe—
Each man his own most dangerous foe!

The chappie hies to reedy pool,
And in the autumn weather cool
The chappie hies to reedy pool,
And lies around in wet and dirt
With hand on gun and eye alert;
Until the shots upon his right
Announce that, though he stays all night,
The ducks he's waited for all day
Will still "go round the other way"!

It is the season of the year
When cash is scarce and coal is dear.
Poor hubby standeth in his cellar
And curses his misfortunes stellar;
Then hies away the cash to borrow
Wherewith to buy the coal to-morrow;
For he must raise the dust in turn
To buy and lay the dust to burn.—Jeremy Clay.

#### CHESS MASTERS TOURNAMENT.

CHESS MASTERS TOURNAMENT.

NDER the auspices of the City Chess Club of New York and the management of a committee consisting of President Julius Livingstone and Messrs. Charles Nugent, F. Intropidi and Ludwig Rosenfeld, an International Chess Masters Tournament has been in progress for three weeks past at the Union Square Hotel, New York. The feature of the Tournament has been the presence of William Steinitz. Though the once invincible player has recently been compelled to bow to the inevitable, in the person of that brilliant young German, Emmanuel Lasker, he is still a great man in the chess world. It is the first time Steinitz has played in a tournament since 1872, and his capture by the committee was not accomplished without difficulty. Of the other ten players several have distinguished themselves in the Tournament. E. Hymes has been watched with close interest, for he has barely turned his twenty-third year, and is rapidly working his way into the very first rank. For the last two years his skill has placed Columbia College easily first in the Inter-Collegiate Chess Tournaments. In the opening round of the Tournament he drew with Steinitz. J. W. Showalter, champion of the United States, has contributed several interesting games, not the least striking being that in which he suffered defeat at the hands of his old opponent, Albin, the Austrian player. The latter had a curious piece of luck in his game with Steinitz. J. w. Sh. R. R. Rocamora, who hails from Hamburg, has been able to hold his own in the contest, his game against the Polish player, N. Jasnogrodsky, in the fifth round being a pretty exhibition of end play. His losing fight with Steinitz and his victory over Pillsbury showed some excellent points. Eugene Delmar is a New York player who has found a place in most of the first-class tournaments played in this country in the last twenty years. Major J. Moore Hanham is another established New York player as are also D. G. Baird and T. Halpern. H. N. Pillsbury is a rising player from Boston.

The pr

in

twenty-five dollars downward, with the addition of the entrance money. The final rounds have yet to be played.

At first sight a chess tournament is not a very exciting affair. The quiet seems unnatural. If a remark is necessary, the voice must be dropped to the softest undertone, for it is neither kind to the players nor according to the etiquette of the game to make the least disturbing sound. Needless to say, tobacco smoke wreathes fantastic shapes in the still air. Nine out of ten chess-players smoke, and the tenth—witness the collegian Hymes-chews gum. It is quite in order for a small attendant to slip into the room, and bearing a cup of coffee or a glass of mineral water, place it beside some player. The refreshment is almost invariably non-alcoholic.

Play is announced at five o'clock. The contestants take their places at the tables and a rope is stretched round the outer circle of chairs. Within this only the committee may stand. To the right of each player is a card bearing his name and a ruled and numbered slip upon which he himself scores his moves and those of his opponent's. Between the two players are placed a a pair of small clocks upon one stand, balanced in such a way that when one is upright and ticking the pendulum of the other falls against the case. As soon as a player makes a move he tilts the stand, stopping his own clock and setting his opponent's going. In this way it can be ascertained exactly how long each player takes to make his moves. The rule is, usually, that eighteen moves must be made in each hour. Slow though it may appear at first, the play is rapid enough for the onlockers, and it is by no means uncommon to see half the spectators straining to catch a glimpse of one board whereon a critical position has revealed itself. They will literally hold their breath and remain in suspense until the move is made. If the crisis is then passed, they will softly glide to the next table and watch the situation there.

AFTER shaving, bathe the face with Pond's Extract. It is healing and cooling, does not smart nor sting. Reduces redness, checks bleeding. Just as it reduces any inflammation, it sends back the blood which the rasping of the razor has drawn near the surface, so leaves the face white, soft and smooth, without the shinness caused by other lotions. For this purpose far superior to bay rum, cologne or perfumed water. Best barbers use it. Why don't you

Only an angler can compare justly in the matter of subdued patience and expectancy with the spectator of a chess tournament.—(See page 13.)



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three m

PROBLEMS.

Readers are invited to solve and criticise problems published in NOR A Wark. Two weeks will be allowed to pass between the blication of a Froblem and its solution. By a printer's error in the problem inted Nov. 3 a white rook and the printed results of the problem will be printed next week. Mr. Chas. Nagent, whose original problem appears in this column, is a member of tife New York City Chess. Club, and one of the ammittee of the newly formed Metropolitan Chess League.

committee of the newly formed Metropolitan Chess League.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
C. S. COLBY, COUNCE, BLUFFS, IA.—Thanks for game. Its intere has chiefly in Black's failure to take advantage of White's irregar aropening, and his apparent desire in the middle and end game avoid all moves which would neutralize White's attack. Its reignation would have been more dignified had it come earlier.

#### THE CZAR'S ILLNESS.

THE CZAR'S ILLNESS.

THE post of the Czar's physician must have been indeed a trying one during the late Czar's illness. All his Majesty's regular medical advisers having been tried and found wanting, the anxious Czarina called in the famous Russian doctor, Professor Zakharin, who had already treated his Majesty for influenza. The Professor is more remarkable for talent than good manners, and has been justly called the Russian Abernethy. While in attendance on the Czar he set all Court etiquette at naught, appeared at the Imperial bedside in the unprofessional garb of a dressing-gown and big peasant's boots, and was as brusk and rough in speech to the Czar and Czarina as if they were the poorest people. Indeed, he would rather attend a poor person for nothing than visit a



rich patient to whom he charges an exorbitant fee. His salary as Professor at the Moscow University is always given up to a fund for poor students. Such a man, however clever, was hardly fitted to deal with the nervous Czar. Moreover Dr. Zakharin was said to have expressed his bad opinion flatly to the Imperial patient himself, so the Czarina at last determined to try the Berlin expert on internal diseases. Professor Leyden. The Czar disliked having a fresh opinion, but as Professor Leyden was attending General Gourko at Warsaw, the Czarina managed to bring him over to see her husband when staying at Spala. Professor Leyden took a more hopeful view of the case, and his mild style of treatment seeming to agree with the Czar, he obtained leave from his professional duties at the Berlin University in order to accompany his Majesty to Corfu. The Professor had previously had experience with another Emperor, having attended the Emperor Frederick in his last illness. A polished man of the world, genial and obliging, he afforded the greatest possible contrast to Dr. Zakharin.—London Graphic.

## A NEW VIRGINIA BRANCH OF NEW YORK COLONIAL DAMES.

A NEW YIRGINIA BRANCH OF NEW YORK COLONIAL DAMES.

ATRIOTISM, as exemplified in the various loyal orders sprung into existence during the past decade, is steadily increasing; additional members are flocking to the standards of the associations already founded, and distinct new organizations, or branches of those existing, continue to be formed. In New York another coterie of feminine devotees to love of country has lately appeared in the guise of an offshoot from the Virginia State Society of Colonial Dames of America. Its members are residents of New York, whose ancestors were Virginians and rendered service to the country in the early Colonial days. It is not a distinct organization, beyond its own self-government, but merely a branch of that already flourishing in Virginia.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, a charter member of the National Society of Colonial Dames, is the organizer of the young colony, being authorized to that end by the association of Virginia under the presidency of Mrs. Russell Robinson; and to the parent society it will bear stanch allegiance, as well as to the National Society, of which that of Virginia is one of the component parts. In accordance with the National Society's constitution,

only the thirteen original colonies and the District of Columbia may found State societies, all organizations in the other States taking the form of branches related to the different State societies.

New York's new circle of Virginians is still in such an incipient state that its history is yet to come, but it has been organized with a nucleus of seven members, who propose to hold meetings once each month, and which shall be both social and historical in character and uim. The first gathering will take place at the residence of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor the first week in November, when plans for the future will be discussed, a course in historical research lad out, and at the close of the transaction of business affairs tea will be served and opportunity offered for an hour of friendly intercourse. The inaugurators of the branch are Mrs. Pryor, whose forefathers lent their efficient aid in forming more than one American colony, chief among them David Rice, founder of a colonial college, and Nathaniel Bacon the "Rebel," who struck the first blow for American freedom: Mrs. Charles Sands and Miss Martha Campbell, descendants of Richard Bennett, Colonial Governor in 1652, Theodorick Bland, Richard Bland and William Randolph, all members of the King's Council and House of Burgesses; Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus and Mrs. James Van Voast, whose ancestor, Thomas Harris, was three times a member of the House of Burgesses; Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, whose lineage stretches back to the noted Thomas Thornton; and Mrs. Leonard G. Quinlin, a direct descendant of George Taylor, who belonged to the House of Burgesses and to the Convention of 1775.

Before this season's finish the list of membership will enroll twenty-one names, as every Colonial Dame

longed to the House of Burgesses and to the Convention of 1775.

Before this season's finish the list of membership will enroll twenty-one names, as every Colonial Dame has the privilege of annually proposing two new can didates; and resident in New York are a goodly number of eligible Dames of Virginia ancestry.

The objects and principles of this young organization are primarily one and the same with those of the National Society of Colonial Dames, with such incidental aims and pursuits as may be congenial with the tastes and desires of the members—the promotion of a true and earnest patriotic spirit on all sides being always the foremost aim and end. The study of Virginia history and traditions will be carefully followed, and diligent search be made for any new lights on the annals of that storied colony so potent in the founding of the nation.

## SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY

# **ONCE A WEEK**

Forthcoming Novels:

Forthcoming Novels:

A GLANCE at the following list of new novels, which will be published consecutively in the Semi-Monthly Library of ONCE A WEEK, will suffice to inform readers of the remarkable advantages to be gained by becoming subscribers to the Library. Every book on this list is a first-class novel, the names of the authors being in most cases a sufficient guarantee for the quality of work to be expected. Under ordinary conditions, it would be impossible to secure any of these books, on the first day of their appearance, for less than one dollar. By subscribing to ONCE A WEEK Library, the novels are secured and received immediately upon publication for the nominal cost of about six cents each. When the high price of the copyright of any one of these novels is taken into consideration (about \$5.000 each), it will be seen that the rates at which they are offered to subscribers are phenomenally low. nomenally low.

UNDER SEALED ORDERS,
BY GRANT ALLEN.

A COMMON STORY, WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE,
BY EDGAR SALTUS.

MONTEZUMA'S DAUGHTER, By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

TWO NEW NOVELS,
BY WALTER BESANT.

THE HEART OF THE WORLD,
BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

THE BEST MATCH IN TOWN,
BY EDGAR FAWCETT. THE HOUSE IN THE HEROLD STRASSE,

BY E. JUNKER.

THE WAY OF THE TRANS-GRESSOR.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD. MISS GOOD FOR NOTHING, BY W. HEIMBURG.

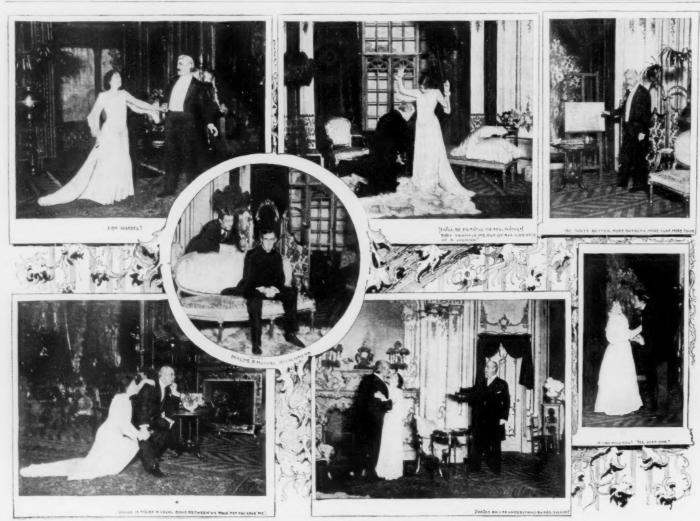
THE LITTLE MARCHIONESS,
BY PATROCINIO DE BIEDMA.

GLORIA VICTIS,

By OSSIP SCHUBIN. A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES, BY JEAN DE LA BRETTE. FREEDOM UNDER THE SNOW, BY MAURICE JOKAL



STUDENTS AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS.



MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE AT PALMER'S THEATRE. (Specially photographed for Once a Week.—See page 11.),



WINTER ON THE ATLANTIC—AN OCEAN LINER SIGHTING A SHIP IN DISTRESS,—DRAWN BY A. HENCKE.

#### THE DUEL.

On many a duel the world has seen.

That was bitter with hate, that was red with gore,
But I sing of a duel by far more cruel.

Than ever by poet was sung before.

By was waged by night, yea by day and by night,
With never a pause or halt or rest.
And the currous spot where this battle was fought.

Was the throbbing heart in a woman's breast.

Was the throthing heart in a woman's oreast.

There met two rivals in deadly strife,
And they fought for this woman so pale and proud.
One was a man in the prime of life,
And one was a corpse in a moldy shroud;
One wrapped in a sheet from his head to his feet,
The other one elethed in worldy fushion;
But a rival to dread is a man who is dead,
If he has been loved in life with passion.

The living lover he battled with sighs,
He strove for the woman with words that burned,
While stiff and stark lay the corpse in the dark,
And silently yearned and yearned and yearned.
One spoke of the rapture that life still held
For hearts that yielded to love's desire,
And one through the cold grave's earthy mold
Sent thoughts of a past that were fraught with fire.

Sent thoughts of a past that were tranger with me.
The living lover seized hold of her hands—
"You are mine," he cried, "and we will not part!"
But she felt the clutch of the dead man's touch.
On the tense-drawn strings of her aching heart,
Yet the touch was of ice, and she shrank with fear—
Oh! the hands of the dead are cold, so cold—
And warm were the arms that waited near
To gather her close in their clinging fold,

#### THE KAISER'S SOLILOQUY.

.—The Emperor of Germany. il ('humber in the Imperial Palace at Berli

The Kaiser (seafed on the table, swinging his legs, and looking into the bottom of an empty beer-glass); "Ach! by Aegir! that was good! It tasted like noch eins—I wonder if that variet is out of sight? Ha, ha! That reminds me! That was what the Minister of Justice—corpulent old pin-cushion—said about my last song, which I have just read to the Council. He said—ha, ha!—that it was—he, he, ho!—'out of sight!" (Suddenly growing grave.) "Can it be possible that he intended a joke? He looked as if he wanted to laugh. A joke on Me, the Kaiser! Impossible!"

(Drums on the table with the beer-glass, and grows moodier.) "But why did they all look so glum when I announced my Imperial project of bringing out a grand opera, written by Myself, at My Opera House in My capital this winter? I thought the War Minister would have a stroke of apoplexy. Potztaüsend! Donnerwetter! Why



shouldn't I write an opera, and take in the shekels and the applause like Verdi? He makes me tired, that hurdy-gurdi Verdi does!" (Sings mockingly—Non tissordar! Mis-lert-o-o-ot) "Hot stuff that, isn't it? Same old business over and over! And yet Verdi goes from one capital to another, getting honors suitable only for an Emperor. Even the pretty girls kiss him." (Rises and pounds on the lable.) "That settles it! My opera goes. And if my Ministers oppose it, they will go, too! I'd like to whiz old Pin-Cushion out of office. "And why may I not aiready call myself a successful composer? What's the matter with the 'Song to Aegir'? Wasn't it a hummer? Well, I should smile! Oh, I'm a great composer! There's no doubt of it. "Tis true that I am also a little of everything else. An up-to-date composer has to be. Think of my cares! A whole new policy to evolve out of my inner consciousness because of the death of the Czar! That fiery young Czarewitch to capture and to convert to my ideas, leading him away from those aggressive Frenchmen, who would enjoy seeing me crushed between the upper milstone of Holy Russia and the lower one of militant France! There's a task to turn a man's hair gray before he is old. And all Germany's interests in the Far East ruffled and disturbed by that war of extermination which the smart little Japs are waging against China! There's another problem! Then Grandma England has to be conciliated, and her Oriental interests are just a little contrary to mine. My old friend Humbert must be braced up and kept in good form for the Triple Alliance, and that's no small matter. What with the snubbing of Caprivi, and the making of another Chancellor, and the pacification of the Socialists, and the manufacturing of sugary telegrams for the new Czar (whom I really must worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

ONCE A WEEK.

cultivate more and more), and the elaboration of my latest military schemes, and the choice of a dress pattern for the Empress, and the invention of a Court dance for the ladies, I have a huge task before me. This summing up of a nation in one man makes it very hard on the man!"

(Strikes the table again. The beer-glass rolls to the carpet with a dull thud. The Kaiser rings. Enter varlet.)

"Bring me a bottle of Mumm and a pint of porter." (Exit varlet.) "I'll try Bismarck's tipple. They say that champagne and porter, mixed, used to give him all his big ideas. Well—we don't need him now. I'll run the idea department Myself." (Re-enter varlet, who arranges the drinkables on a tray, then departs. The Emperor mixes a huge draught, which he quaffs delightedly.) "Now for a libretto which will make Verdi tear his white hair! I'll have a Hohenzollern for my hero. It wouldn't do to let anything go out of the family. Him-



mel! I can feel the inspiration coming! What's this?—Socialists—Caprivi—the Franco-Russian combination! Why, these are political ideas! Ho there! stop! This is not my hour for politics! Hohenlohe—my trip to Paris in 1900—the marriage of Princess Alix—retaliation on the American cattle—this will never do! Evidently this is not the drink for a composer. I must try red wine, like Schiller. Cunning old fox, that Bismarck! He knew exactly what would make his political talent grow. And to think that I had a Chancellor who was dependent on such inspiration as that! Ah! an Emperor is his own best Prime Minister. All I have to do now, when I wish to shine in politics, is to drink this mixture. Great head, Mine. No flies on Me. Oh, yes! France and Russia will fool me, I don't think!

"Let's try the Champagne alone." (Pours and drinks a glass of pure wine.) "Ach! here is a drink fit for Emperors and gods! Now see me do up Verdi and Wagner. Um—um—Verdi had a tower and a captive in the Trovatore. I'll have six towers and half a dozen prisoners in my opera. Would that next Council Day were already here! I'll read my libretto to the Ministers, and if old Pin-Cushion says three words, off goes his official head. What a shame that modern Emperers cannot do a little beheading!" (Exit the Kaiser, still talking to himself and smiling.)

## THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRA-MATIC ARTS.

NTIL a few years ago America had no representative school of acting in which native talent might be developed and cultivated. To-day she has one of which she can be proud—namely, "The American Academy of Dramatic Arts," at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. New York City.

Before the establishment of this school the Academie et Conservatoire des Arts Dramatiques, at Paris, was universally distinguished as the only school furnishing an elaborate and finished education for the lyric and dramatic stage. For years, with hardly an exception, every student, American or European, who had histrionic ability of any great promise went to the French Academy for study.

The American Academy came into existence in the spring of 1884, since which time it has experienced many trying vicissitudes, but through the undepressed and indefatigable endeavors of Prof. F. H. Sargeant of Harvard College, and a few enthusiastic and interested friends, the school has been carried safely through the storm, and to-day rests upon a sound and permanent foundation.

The work of the school during the past five years has been marvelous. Nearly two hundred students have been graduated, many of whom now occupy prominent places in the dramatic world; others have drifted into newspaper work, as theatrical critics and story writers. Twenty graduates now hold positions in schools and colleges as instructors in Delsarte, elocution, dramatic literature and history.

The curriculum of the Academy is similar to that of the Paris Conservatoire, and it aims to do for the American student all that the Paris school and the Theatre Française have done for the French.

The Academy is governed by the rules which are enforced in all well-regulated theatres, and in its further organization follows the example of the leading colleges of the day.

The courses of instruction, covering a period of two years, are as follows; 1—training of the body; 2—the art of yerbal expression; 5—stage business; 6—character study; 7—rehearsals; 8—fencing and make-up; 9—iectures on dramati

Perhaps the most interesting yet difficult department of the school's curriculum is that devoted to the art of mute expression and pantomime. Here the student is instructed "how to make the body speak." To become proficient perfect control of all the muscles of the body is the first requisite. This is acquired by a system of calcistance, such as poising the body on the right foot, and with the uplifted left foot making a variety of circles and seimcircles; then the poising is transferred to the left foot, while the right foot executes the aforesaid circular movements. This exercise is continued until the student has under complete control the poising of his body. For the next step, twenty-five yards are measured off and the student is placed on guard duty, so to speak. With slow and measured pace he walks and re-walks this distance—head erect, shoulders erect, chest out—making the turns sharp and soldiery. He thus trains his walk and carriage, and when upon the stage before an audience, he does no stumbling nor does he awkwardly make his crosses and exits.

The upper part of the body next gets attention. The head, arms and hands are in turn subjected to gymnastic evolutions, and when these are completed, the student has become a very clever gymnast and has developed a graceful figure. Some of my readers may have observed at the performances of "The Amazons," at the Lyceum Theatre, New York City, last winter, Miss Bessie Tyree's clever vault of a fence. It is done cleanly, and in a thoroughly athletic manner. I venture to say that not more than one woman out of fifty could do it without making a mess of it and perhaps encountering serious mishap. Miss Tyree is one of the recent graduates of our American school.

As soon as the students have passed these preliminaries, parts of standard plays are given to them to be acted entirely in patronnine. Such parts as the declamation by Cassius, in "Julius Cassar"—"Well, honor is the subject of my story": Mercutio's Queen Mab speech in "Romeo and Juliet," and the monologu

#### TO WALK PROPERLY.

Lippincott's Magazine says: "Stride out to your full measure, but don't try to go beyond it, and try not to fall short of it as you go on. Keep the knees as straight as you can conveniently, and this will oblige you to rise on the ball of the foot behind at each step. The calf of the leg is a valuable element in walking, and yet many walkers, by throwing their weight upon their knees and the muscles of the front of the upper leg, lose the push and spring of the calf altogether. Such men habitually stand with knees bent, like a 'sprung' horse, and only straighten the knees by an effort. The arm should swing freely, the head should be up and the chest expanded; breathe deep and breathe slow. Few people walk right; yet it is an easy thing to learn, and when it is learned you can walk further, faster and more enjoyingly than if you do it wrong."

## "ONCE A WEEK" Horoscope Coupon.

Name,			
Address.			
	(Not for publicat	ion.)	
	Year. Month.	Day of Month.	Hour.
Date of birth,			
	State, or Country.	Town.	
Where born,			

High-living disorders quickly corrected By Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cts.

For upward of fifty years Mrs, Winslow's Soothing Syrup has ed for a lidren with never-falling success. It corrects as a a stomach, relieves wind colle, regulates the bowels, curse tak-hether arising from teething or other causes. An old and wel-medy, Twenty-free cis. a bottle.

#### HOW SARAH BERNHARDT WAS NOT KIDNAPPED.

HROUGH Mr. Paul Bourget's chance acquaintance with a Frenchman who had been a cowboy at "Tron Lance," and whom he calls Barrin-Coude, we learn something of a mock train robbery and of a reckless scheme to abduct Sarah Bernhardt from a west-bound train. Here is the story as he relates it in a recent installment of "Outre Mer":

"It is quite true that my friends and myself tried nothing less than to kidnap one day, or rather one night, from one of the grand continental expresses, whom should you think?. . . Sarah Bernhardt herself! However, she never knew anything about it."..." 'And how many were you for this expedition?' I asked.

The

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#### THE PASSING OF DR. WEBB.

THE PASSING OF DR. WEBB.

E was walking through Union Square, in a state of complete mental abstraction. His mind was evidently occupied in the solution of some abstruce problem.

As he crossed Broadway the wheels of a carriage struck him, and he was thrown down by the shock. I was not far away, and hastening to his assistance, offered him my arm to support him to his house in West Twelfth Street. Our conversation became agreeable, and there commenced a friendship which continued many years.

One evening Dr. Webb, who gave scientific lectures from time to time, performed before a select audience of students and scientific men various experiments in condensing carbonic acid, and when the mysterious gas was seen emerging from the apparatus in the form of snow the audience grew enthusiastic. Prior to that exciting moment the gas had been an impalpable and invisible quantity. There were tears of joy in Dr. Webb's eyes when I pressed his warm, trembling hands in congratulation.

In his laboratory in West Twelfth Street, Dr. Webb

eyes when I pressed his warm, trembling hands in congratulation.

In his laboratory in West Twelfth Street, Dr. Webb subsequently made further experiments. It was with delight he realized the value of his discovery, for he had found a motive power one thousand times more powerful than steam. Transatlantic navigation was to be easy and rapid and the problem of steering balloons was solved. He contemplated circumnavigating the globe in a vessel impelled by condensed carbonic acid.

From time to time some of the experiments he made proved disastrous. The apparatus upon occasion exploded, and Dr. Webb was not only wounded slightly, but was suddenly smitten vith deafness. People then ridiculed his discovery and my friend felt grieved. He was observed less frequently upon the street and no longer appeared upon the public platform. Gradually I noticed a total change in his habits.

One morning at daybreak he called at my apartments. He was unlike himself, being neatly dressed

and newly shaved, and there was no more abstraction, no more profound meditation. He calmly seated himself at the foot of my bed and said, with a smile:

"At length I have solved the problem. I have rendered explosion impossible and have at last mastered this terrible force. Now I can move enormous masses. I can give life to great machines."

I looked at him with a shadow of doubt upon my face.

I can give life to great machines."

I can give life to great machines."

I looked at him with a shadow of doubt upon my face.

"Believe your eyes," he cried, excitedly; "look at these plans and drawings. See; it is perfection. I shall require three days to prepare my apparatus. I wish to construct it entirely with my own hands. Come to me in three days, my young friend, and you shall be the first to witness the results and share my triumphs."

As he pressed my hand affectionately he said; "In three days; do not forget."

At the appointed time, almost to the hour, I was at the house in West Twelfth Street. The woman who cared for the apartments met me at the street door.

"Ah, what a misfortune!" she wailed. "Such a good man—as gentle and innocent as a child."

"Who?" I cried.

"Dr. Webb. He died in his laboratory less than an hour since," she said, wiping away a tear.

It was all too true. I found him dead in his big armchair by the window. But Death had taken more than Dr. Webb's life: the proof of his discovery had vanished. I could find no trace of the drawings he had shown me. His notes and memoranda, too, were missing. Had he really solved the great problem which he sought? Could he have lived a few days longer he might have changed the destiny of the world.

New York, October, 1894.

#### THE LADIES' CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

N Monday, November 5, Mrs. J. W. Showalter of New York and Mrs. Thomas H. Worrall of Brooklyn commenced a match of seven games for the ladies' chess championship of the United States. The games are being played at the rate of two a week, the first at Mrs. Worrall's home in Brooklyn and the second at Mrs. Showalter's home in New York.

Both ladies rank high among players, each being at least equal to any player of the second class. Mrs. Showalter, who is the wife of the champion of the United States and hails from Lexington, Ky., is a natural chessplayer. She has developed her talent only in recent years, being quite ignorant of the game before her marriage. Mrs. Showalter's most striking achievement has been a victory over Herr Lasker, in which, receiving the odds of a knight, she scored five games to two, losing to the world's champion her first and third games. That was last winter. Since then she has beaten on even terms Mr. Buz of the Manhattan Chess Club by a score of five to three. Mr. Buz ranks as a strong second-class player.

on even terms Mr. Buz of the Manhattan Chess Club by a score of five to three. Mr. Buz ranks as a strong second-class player.

Mrs. Thomas H. Worrall is much older than her fair opponent. She reckons her victories over the checkered board back to the days of the great Paul Morphy. Her knowledge of the game dates from the time when, as a little girl, she was taught the moves by her brother. Rev. H. Jonah, an English amateur of some repute. Her husband was a great lover of chess, both playing and associating with the masters of his day. During several years they were together in Mexico so expert did Mrs. Worrall become that when she came to New York her friends styled her the Mexican champion. In 1866 Mrs. Worrall played several games with Paul Morphy, receiving from the champion a rook. She scored an occasional draw against the great man. With Captain Mackenzie, who allowed her a pawn and two moves, she was more successful. At the Manhattan Chess Club, in 1885, Herr Steinitz endeavored to give Mrs. Worrall the odds of a knight and found her too strong for him. Against Messrs. Walter Frere, E. Delmar, Frankenberg and Doyle she has played with varying success, and she can recall how a certain Chaplain Bengless of the United States Navy, a member of the City Chess Club, met her twenty-two times and scored only half a point.

Mrs. Worrall's record in games played with the

Chess Club, met her twenty-two times and scored only half a point.

Mrs. Worrall's record in games played with the stronger sex is thus a very good one. Among ladies she has found few opponents worthy of her skill. Once she journeyed to Hartford, Conn., to play a game with Mrs. Gilbert, a lady then considered one of the finest correspondence players in the world, and vanquished her without difficulty. The fact that while one lady has beaten Champion Lasker with the odds of a knight, the other has beaten Herr Steinitz at the same odds, seems to point to a very close and interesting match. One of the contestants has requested the privilege of a return match, if beaten, at an interval of six months, and the agreement has been made. After that the victor will be prepared to defend the title of lady champion of the cless world against all comers. It is generally agreed among New York chess-players that this is the first occasion upon which two ladies have met in a championship fight.—(See page 13.)

#### THE SMALL BOY OF SAW DUST.

A small boy came into my office to tell me a snake story. He had been hanging around—like many another—for several days trying to get a position as a messenger boy. Failing in this he decided to be sociable. Said he: "You write for the papers, don't you?" I answered: "Sometimes."

He continued: "I'll tell you a good snake story—straight truth. You write it down and sell it, and we will divide the profits."

will divide the profits."

I agreed, and he proceeded with the story after this fashion:

I agreed, and he proceeded with the story after this fashion:

"I am from Saw Dust, Georgia. Just before leaving home, I killed nineteen snakes in fifteen minutes. They were water moccasins, too.

"Saw Dust, you see, is a great place for some things—especially for snakes. The great beauty of the place is in its springs. There are two springs there—and a pool that the nigger Baptists baptize in. One is the horse spring; the other is the wash spring. All the clothes in the neighborhood are washed around the wash spring. All the horses of the burg are watered

at the horse spring. It's cheaper than drawing water from the wells, you know.

"Now, I went down to the horse spring to water pa's pet colt, Daisy. This filly has a good deal of style about her, and she wants everything to be all right when she drinks water. When she started to drink this time, she sniffed and snorted and almost turned a backward somersuit trying to get away. I looked in the spring, and there was a pretty little water moccasin, about seventeen inches long, all coiled up. As I struck at it, it ran kinder under the hill through the spring. When I gouged it out and killed it, it looked bigger around than it did before.

"Then, as the drought was on and the crops were suffering, I pulled the snake up on the hillside to a sunny place and laid it on its back with its bottom side up, so as to bring rain. A snake fixed that way will always make it rain.

"Well! A little snake as long as a lead pencil came running out of the old snake's mouth. I had no sooner killed it than another ran out. And still others, until, within a few minutes, eighteen little snakes ran out of the old snake and lay dead before me. Then I saw what the mother snake had run under the hill for. It was to swallow the young snakes to keep me from killing them. But it was the worst thing she could have done."

And the small boy from Saw Dust chuckled as if he had whipped an army. CLAUDE N. BENNETT.

And the small boy from Saw Dust chuckled as if he had whipped an army. CLAUDE N. BENNETT.

#### OUR YOUNGEST CONTRIBUTOR.

OUR YOUNGEST CONTRIBUTOR.

In the issue of ONCE A WEEK dated August 18, a letter was published from John H. McGrath. Poet, aged ten years old, setting forth the writer's intention of becoming a poet and asking to be permitted to contribute some of his work to this paper. The editor expressed his willingness to give Master John a trial, and recently the following attempt at cultivating the muse was submitted by the youthful bard, to whom belongs the distinction of being the youngest contributor. It is entitled:

THE WONDERFUL HEX.

Once there was a little hen, And she laid an egg one day; And when she laid her little egg She got up and ran away.

For this one egg it was the first This little hen did lay; But after that she did contrive To lay three eggs each day.

All the other hens were glad To see what she did do; And they all tried to do the same, But only could lay two,

And so this little hen rejoiced, And clucked with joyous gle To think that all her sister her Could not lay as much as she JOHN HENRY MCGRATH.

#### PALACES OF THE CZAR.

It is difficult for one who lives under our republican form of government to realize the magnificence that characterizes the surroundings of the young Czar of all the Russias. His palaces, which are located in different parts of the vast empire, are furnished without regard to cost, and are always in readiness to receive the imperial master.—(See page 4.)

## MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE AT PALMER'S

THES OLGA NETHERSOLE AT PALMER'S THEATRE.

ONE of the chief attractions in the dramatic world here this season is the talented English actress, Miss Olga Nethersole, who first appeared a few weeks ago at Palmer's Theatre in "The Transgressor," and is now playing "Camille" to full houses. Miss Nethersole is a great favorite in London, and bids fair to become the same here. She is not exactly beautiful, but is extremely graceful and dresses exquisitely. She excels in the delineation of pathos and passion, and is likely yet to make her mark in the most difficult roles. A number of scenes from "The Transgressor" are reproduced on page 8 and give a fair idea of Miss Nethersole's appearance on the stage.

#### WHAT OUR SUBSCRIBERS SAY.

WE are delighted with your fresh, newsy little paper and think it improves weekly; we are also delighted with the novels issued this year and are anxiously awaiting the second part of that wonderful book, "The People of the Mist," by Haggard.—MAY E. C. WYCKOFF, Kansas City, Mo.



#### THE SPIRIT OF SKEPTICISM.

"Why did not Adam and Eve return to the Garden of Eden? Don't you remember what I told you last

Sunday?"
"Because the gate was shut. But, Miss Sally, dey'd er clum dat fence."

Mental exhaustion and brain fatigue Promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of the Great Nort Railway in another column, calling attention to its very attra-publicans: "An Atlas of the Northwest," "Valley, Plain

## A LETTER FROM PARIS.

STRICH feather trimming is very popular. This does not mean the flufly feather bands that were used so largely several years ago; but tiny separate plumes arranged in bunches, or sewed so closely together as to form bands. A carriage gown of the dullest green wool, that I have just seen, had a fitted bodice of aubergine velvet. In the front and back there were two loose boxplaits of the wool over the velvet, leaving a velvet V in the middle. In front the two box-plaits extended to the buttom of the skirt. They were richly embroidered in black jet, and each plait had a cluster of ostrich tips at the hem of the skirt. The crush belt and choker were of aubergine velvet with a cluster of black tips on each side.

At Robina's an evening gown was shown me, which owed a large part of its effectiveness to the clever arrangement of feather trimming. This gown was of a rich blue and white brocade in a conventional scroll design, with tiny silver spangles weven in the stuff and following the design. The skirt fitted exquisitely over the hips, with the round, tube-like folds in the back extending into the demi-train. All about the hem was a trimming of tiny white ostrich tips, with an occasional smart rosette of green velvet. The bodice was an elaborate blouse arrangement of white chiffon, with edgings of marrow blue and white silk cord fringe. The sleeves were smart creations of the brocade caught up with a bunch of white tips. Similar tips, and a few rosettes of green velvet, trimmed the low neck, the trimming extending out broadly over the shoulders.

Maison Rouff shows a gorgeous model gown of aubergine velvet with the whole bodice of peacek's plumage, held by a pointed bodice bett of gold passementerie. The huge velvet sleeves were caught up at the elbow to give a glimpse of the feather liming.

On a white satin dinner gown there were square epanlettes of peacek's plumage, the skirt being trimmed on both sides with an applique of the long feathers. The new cape is circular in shape, reaching to, or a little below, the

about the top of the skirt in a yoke fashion, giving glimpses of the rose lining through the open-work design. The bodice has a round yoke and throatlet of rose velvet. From the yoke to the waist the brown cloth is embroidered and perforated to show the pink lining. The tight lower part of the sleeve is similarly treated, and at the ebow there is a ruffle of rose velvet caught up on to the full upper sleeve, which is of the plain brown cloth. The waisthand is a soft affair of rose velvet with a smart rosette on each the couturières are making many gowns. The couturières are making many gowns are the content of the couturières are making many gowns.

with just the right air. The little bonnet of violets and lace gave the necessary finishing touch.

The costumes in the accompanying illustrations were sketched for ONCE A WEEK from models shown at Messrs. Simpson. Crawford & Simpson's. Two are house-gowns. The standing figure in the group wears a dinner dress of dotted blue silk. The skirt is made with six gores and has three box-plaits in the back. A richly embroidered yoke, black, silver and white, ornaments the bodice, silver and white, ornaments the bodice. The vest, choker and sleeve frills are of white chiffon. The lower parts of the sleeves are finely tucked from the wrist to the elbow. Rose velvet ribbon embroidered with tiny steel beads encircles the waist, is tied into bows and falls in long pendants down the front and sides of the skirt. These pendants are finished with a fringe of steel beads.

The gown shown on the scated figure is a pretty one of golden-brown cloth, with an original trimming of black and gray checked velvet edged with brown fur. The skirt is cut in deep scallops round the hem and these are outlined with brown silk cord. The checked velvet is prettly draped down each side of the front of the bodice and also trims the sleeves and neck.

The visiting costume in the third cut is

the bodice and also trims the sale and neck.

The visiting costume in the third cut is a very good example of the newest and most popular mode. The material used is navy-blue French crépon. The trimming is light olive-green velvet cut out in a design and appliqued on the crépon edges, finished with a tiny cream braid and lace. The revers on the bodice and the hem of the skirt are edged with narrow sable.

In the present House of Congress—which, it must be remembered, will control legislation in Washington this winter as absolutely as if the recent landslide had not occurred—there are two hundred and twenty Democrats, one hundred and twenty-five Republicans and eleven Populists. The Fifty-fourth Congress will be composed of two hundred and seventeen Democrats and five Populists. The two big parties will change places, as it were, in the political class, and the Populist will be a smaller factor than before. Indiana, Iowa, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, Wisconsin, Delaware, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon, New Hampshire, Maine, Montana, Wyoming, West Virginia, Washington, South Dakota and Rhode Island will present a solid Republican phalanx in the House.



of the used to trim these collars, and the choker may be a full railled affair held with a facility band; or a full railled that he down the factor has been as a series of but terfly loops of wide ribbon standing out about the face, with a piume between A newer neck arrangement than the big feather boas, which are so confortable and becoming, is a Vandyke collar made of tiny feathers. The pounts may made of tiny feathers. The pounts may be a full railled and becoming, is a Vandyke collar made of tiny feathers. The pounts may be a full railled and becoming is a Vandyke collar made of tiny feathers. The pounts may be a full railled and becoming is a Vandyke collar made of tiny feathers. The pounts may be a full railled and becoming to the following made of tiny feathers. The pounts may be a full railled and the very brown that a formoun and evening, the readly ware rollowing to the full railled to the work of shired piants and bear of the fronce. This with one gown comes a square yole of land is stipped for the full railled to the wast. The choler is a series of chiffon rosettes, separated by the strip of fur which extend upward on it. Another collar, invester, separated by the proper of the pounts are table in front reaching to the hence. This is made of aubergine velvet, richly the collar, invester to the same of the full railled the tiny of the collar invested to the tiny of the collar invested to the tiny of the collar invested to the collar inv

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MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact at there are thousands and thousands of fadies in the nitred States that would like to try my World-renowned ACE BLACKE, but have been kept from doing so on acount of the price, which is \$2.00 per bottle, or 3 notes taken together, \$3.00. In order that all of these may aver an opportunity, I will give to every caller, absorbedly free during this month, a sample bottle, and in ty part of the world. I will been it safety packed, plain rapper, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 25c., silver or article.

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## CHAMPIONS IN CHESS.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FOR "ONCE A WEEK" DURING THE CHESS MASTERS TOURNAMENT AT NEW YORK.
(See pages 7 and 11.)

A. B. M., Toronto.—You were born with the planet Herschel rising in the sign Cancer, and with Neptune in the Mid-Heaven. You should be short, inclined to become stout, pule complexion, dark-brown hair. You are not very active in your nature, are inclined to drink, and would be in many ways eccentric and ungovernable. You would be likely to have many employers, seldom staying long with any and changing your business or vocation many times. You would be very likely to be an enthusiast in regard to religion, and to be fond of argument on that and other subjects. You are bold, and somewhat hasty in anger, and rash; if you went into speculation you would not be successful in it. Your health would not be as good as could be desired, and you would suffer from disordered stomach and chest difficulties. You are likely to have a birthmark, scar or mole on the breast. You would probably not get on well with servants or subordinates. You would be likely to marry, but not before this time. Three persons are indicated as possible wives; one, of large figure, brown hair, not stout, sanguine complexion, reserved yet obliging, and not easily offended; the other two dark complexion, short and rather thin, dark hair, ingenious and courageous, just and good humored in the one case; in the other not so agreeable as a companion. Still you would be apt to have a comfortable married life. In your business you would have to do with water or other liquids, as you have Pisces and the planet Neptune, both of a watery nature, in your Mid-Heaven. Good fortune and misfortune would always come to you suddenly and mexpectedly, but you would do well in business, though you have not been doing se well of late. There is nothing serious before you. so well of late before you.



Ritter, Fa.—You were born with the Sun and Mars rising in Virgo; Saturn and Mercurv close after them in conjunction, and Herschel in the Mid-Heaven. This is rather a peculiar planetary outfit. You should be of medium height, or a little taller; well formed; with brown hair, sanguine complexion and gray eyes; in temperament warm and passionate, somewhat eccentric, apt to be quickly angry on occasion. Your health is not of the best, though there is nothing against your having a long life; you would be subject to colds and influenza, and to intestinal disorder, and trouble with your lower limbs. You may have some hesitancy in your speech. As to your fortune, while it would include losses, you should have, generally, success in life, and your friends should be people of prominence and position, if you so chose. Marriage would not be fortunate for you, though fou are indicated to marry a tall, graceful man, sanguine complexion, light-brown hair and blue eyes, a thoroughly good disposition, and handsome; yet, if you married him there would be trouble. You have curious ideas on many subjects, and particularly on religion. You are very likely to make long journeys at some period of your life. You doubtless had some serious trouble in July or August (1894), and you will have disturbances of your fortune until the middle of 1895, after which all seems clear for some years.

J. A. C., Albany, Oregon.—This gentleman was born in the sign Pisces, with the

seems clear for some years.

J. A. C., Albany, Oregon.—This gentleman was born in the sign Pisces, with the planet Neptune rising. He should be of about medium height, or taller, with rather stout, well-formed body, light hair, full eyes, and a rather commanding manner. His planets are nearly all below the Earth, and he is not likely to become wealthy, although he may gain by leg-

ur formotogen



correspondence and papers, losing or mislaying them, or having them fall into the hands of the wrong persons. He is promised good health as a rule, and a long life; when sick, it would be with fevers and chest troubles. He probably has a birthmark or mole on the feet. It is very doubtful if he marries, as no wife is described in his Horoscope. If he did, his wife would be tall, stout and light-haired, but something would happen to break off the engagement or render the marriage unfortunate. The most fortunate part of his life would be after thirty years. He had trouble in 1889-90, but has nothing unfortunate in the immediate future—though he is liable to hear of death near to him by blood or friendship within the next year; possibly before January, 1895.

J. A. W., Mass.—You were born with

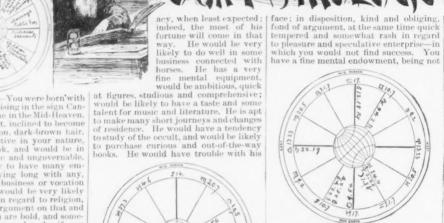
year; possibly before January, 1895.

J. A. W., Mass.—You were born with the Sun, Mercury and Mars rising in Capricornus, and should be of medium height and thin built, with dark hair and pale complexion. Ingenious and courageous, but given to complaining. You have good business qualities, are quick at figures, prudent and determined. You have every aspect for the acquisition of both money and fame, as you apparently possess both taste and talents for the fine arts, and would be likely to succeed as an artist. You would be likely to travel a good deal, and your journeys would generally be advantageous to you. You are fond of female society, and are respected by them. You probably drink to some degree, but you are most troubled as to your health, by chest disorder, against



which you should guard yourself. You have, in general, a favorable Horoscope for success and a long life. You should have good judgment, and would doubtless do well in literature. You have also a fair possibility of inheriting money or property. You are likely to meet with a good deal of loss through so-called friends, and will best avoid tall people, not stout, with brown hair and sanguine complexion, reserved in their nature. You are not positively indicated to marry, but if you do it would be a woman described as handsome, rather stout, clear, sanguine complexion, hair brown or flaxen, generous and kind in her nature. You had an easy time in infancy and childhood, with evil periods at 7, 11, 13, 19, 21 and 22 years of age; and you had trouble in the latter part of July and beginning of August, 1894.

"Ulm,"—You were born with Saturn



only possessed of a keen and active mind. but are intuitive in your perceptions, and specially gifted with the artistic temperament. You should have both taste and talent for music, and are doubtless a good judge of human nature. You are fond of traveling, and would be likely to have made many journeys, both short and long: traveling by water would be dangerous for you. You would very probably gain by inheritance, and the latter part of your life would be the most prosperous for you. You would not be very determined in your opinions, but would be likely to be influenced by others; though, being strongly marked by Saturn, you would be thoughtful and considerate. You had some trouble at the age of 19, 29, 38, and during the past two or three years; and you would not be free from existing evil aspects for some time, as both Herschel and Saturn are transiting your Ascendant and House of Fortune. You would not marry young, but your wife is described as tall, with sanguine complexion, full eyes, brown hair, courteous and agreeable and fond of society: yet you may not have married.



F. B. R., Arizona.—You were born with Venus rising in the zodiacal sign Capricornus, Saturn setting, and all the other planets under the Earth. You should be of medium height, with pale complexion, brown or dark hair, and blue eyes: quick tempered, but obliging in disposition, and fond of the opposite sex: with a very passionate nature, and great liking, and some talent certainly, for music, and perhaps for drawing and painting. You would very likely to be successful in regard to fortune and the acquisition of money, and would enjoy general good health and a long life. You would be subject to rhenmatism and injury to the shoulders, arms and hands. You have courage, resolution and perseverance, and should be successful in most of your undertakings. You would have trouble and disappointment in regard to your correspondence and papers, messages, etc. You are not indicated to marry, though there are two persons shown in your nativity with whom you might have married; if you did, your husband would be short, thick-set, with dark complexion and hair, deep-set eyes; you would over vill if you married him, as he is not a desirable person. You have not probably been very fortunate for several years, but the evil aspect will soon move away from you. Meanwhile, you need to be careful in avoiding accidents.

M. F. A., Lake City.—You were born (3 P.M. being the birth-hour) with the zodiacal sign Virgo on the Ascendant, and mearly all the planets above the horizon. You should be above medium height, not stout, sanguine complexion, and well formed, with brown hair. You would be of a restless, ambitious disposition, full of humor and wit, very well equipped altogether intellectually. You have a great deal of intuition and skill in reading character, and you would have strong

You are fond of and valuable friends. and valuable friends. You are fond of traveling, have a sincere and agreable nature, and would gain socially through influential friends who would have great esteem for you. Your health would be very little afflicted, and you should live long; you might suffer from intestinal disorder and from trouble with your lower limbs. You are indicated to marry a woman of middle stature, thin and handsome, clear complexion, light-brown hair, blue eyes, a most desirable companion. Or you might miss her and marry a stouter and taller person, darker and with small eyes, when you would regret your choice. You ought certainly to gain by



inheritance, though you are yourself advised to be very careful about going on the water, as there your danger lies. As to employment, it looks as though you would at some time fill a clerical position, or, at least, have a great deal of writing to do: but this is not very clear. In a general way, however, you would be prosperous, although you will have difficulties and financial worries until after the close of 1895, when affairs will go smoothly with you.

F. W. F., Lafayette.—You were born with the Moon rising in Leo, and should be large made, with sanguine complexion, brown hair, large, full eyes; in disposition, aspiring and ambitious. You are of a very active nature, inclined to traveland successful in so doing, fond of the female sex—and not universally fortunate in regard to this. And, being largely influenced by Neptune, you would make many changes in your business, and would move about a great deal. You would be likely to be fond of gaming or speculation, and would have a certain success in matters wherein the element of so-called "chance" is strong—though at times meeting with sudden losses. You would bickly to be careful and neat about your personal appearance, which would go far to make you popular with the la-



dies. You are indicated to marry a lady of fine personal appearance, with sanguine complexion, light-brown hair and blue eyes, tall and graceful; courteous and obliging in her disposition. There is every prospect of such a marriage being entirely satisfactory. You are warned to be careful of your associates, as you are liable to fall into the hands of so-called "friends" who will simply bleed you; they are described as tall, slim, light-brown hair, quick step, active and nimble, and of a scientific turn of mind. You doubtless suffered from an evil aspect of some seriousness in the latter part of July or first of August. But you have nothing to fear of importance after this year is closed.

It becomes necessary to make emphatic reference to one strategie not occurrence.

#### HOW TO SUCCEED.

AL



By "A BLUE APRON."

BY "A BLUE APRON."

ICED CHEESE BISCUTTS.—Make a custard with the yolks of two eggs and one gill of milk, add to it two tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese, one-half a teaspoonful of made mustard, pepper and salt to taste. Let it cool. Then add one gill of good cream, well whipped. Mix thoroughly and freeze the mixture. Then mold it in a square tin, and bury it in salt and ice for some hours. Cut it in neat squares and serve Cut it in neat squares and serve with cress sprinkled over.

with cress sprinkled over.

ROMAN PIE.—Cut up the remains of a cold chicken, rabbit or game as thin as possible. Boil two ounces of macaroni very tender, sprinkle it with two ounces of Parmesan or common cheese, grated, and when cut in small pieces add a little onion chopped fine, pepper and salt, and not quite half a pint of cream or fresh milk. Line with a good puff paste a mold sprinkled with vermicelli. Lay the meat and macaroni in lavers, sprinkle with salt and pepper and a pinch of powdered mace for seasoning. Bake for an hour, and serve with sauce or gravy handed in a tureen.

#### SCIENCE AND AMUSEMENT.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION,

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

TAKE two similar white cards and in the centre of one cut a round hole, having about the diameter of a lead-pencil. Now place this card over the other and with the point of a pencil make a round dark spot on the under card, of the same size as the hole in the upper. Place the card with the spot about twelve inches from you on the table, resting it against a glass to keep it upright. Now take the card with the hole in it in both hands, and resting the elbows on the table, close the right eye and look steadily at the dark spot through the hole for half a minute. Now with both eyes open continue to look steadily at the dark spot through the hole in the card and you will be surprised to see two holes appear, through either of which, by moving the card from right to left, you can see the dark spot. It sometimes happens that persons, after looking at the spot in the manner described with both eyes, and then shutting the left eye, can still see the spot, but not if the right eye is closed—a fact which proves that there are right and left-eyed, as well as right and left-handed, people, As a general rule, right-handed people left-eyed.

#### RARE TITBITS.

RARE TITBITS.

It may interest the readers of ONCE A WEEK to know which was the first fashon paper that ever appeared in the world. It was published in Paris in the year 1679, was called the Mercure Galant, and dedicated to Monsignor le Dauphin by permission of the King. The privilege was ranted to a Mr. Thomas Amanby and he first plate, signed "A Trouvain," repeants the Princess Marie Louise d'Orsens, married in 1679 to the King of pain, Charles II. The description of the marriage fêtes and of the toilettes of the mests are given in full. On the plate the proceade dress covered with fleur-de-lys

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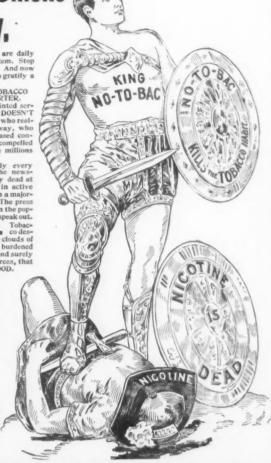
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wear old clothes.

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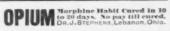
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